

1435. 6 15.  
THE KING  
OF BOHEMIA'S  
VVELCOME TO

Count MANSFIELD,  
AND INTO THE  
PALATINATE:

WITH THE DEFEAT OF  
*Bawaria's* and Monsieur *Tilley's* Ar-  
my, since his Arriuall: (the King being there in  
person) Their resolution to March into BAVARIA  
The *Papists* feare of his good successe, and  
further progression: And many other  
remerkeable thinges concerning  
BRUNSWICK and his  
Actions.

*Faithfully taken out of the Letters  
of best Credit.*

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*Si calicolis furor arma dedisset,  
Aut si terrigena tentarem astra gigantes,  
Non tamen auderes pietas humana, vel armis,  
Vel votis prodesse Ioui: fortisq; Deorum,  
Ignarum mortale genus.*

Lucan. lib. 3. Bell. Ciuilis.



## THE KING OF BOHEMIA'S

Welcome into the PALATINATE with the last defeat of Monsieur TILLIES Army, and other remarkable things there, and elsewhere.



HE turmoyles of Europe hauing gotten an vpperhand ouer the Vnity and Peace of the Nations, haue likewise preuayled with the very dispositions and affections of the people, so that though neuer so good Letters of credit come amongst vs, they shall receiue a soyle of calumniation, euen by such, as yet know no cause, why they should traduce the writers: but speake at randome, as either some strange credulity transports them, or their own passions ouerriway reason and probability, and this is and hath bene reciprocally both betweene Papist and Protestants, since that fatall day in which the King of *Bohemia* was drinen out of *Prague*, and the magnanimous Queene taught a lesson to triumph ouer misfortune; the Papist wondring at the rejection of the Emperour *Ferdinand*, and hauing no other name for the intrusion, but Treason, turbulency and ambitious Vsurpation: The Protestant justifying the action, as the determination of an Electiue Prouince, and that God had a worke in hand to propagate his Church and Religion. The Papist magnifying the House of *Austria*, as if it were impossible to withstand the Emperour, the Pope and King of *spaine*: The Protestant alledging, that both Pope and Emperour must

submit to the Controuerſie of all Popes and Emperours, and if he haue a cauſe in hand there is no pleading againſt him, nor can any arme of Fleſh turne the frame of Heauen about.

The Papiſt maintaining, that all Kings and Princes doe act one anothers part, and therefore in the ſecrets of Combination ſeeme not allow of Subjects to take vp Armes againſt their Princes, or that inferiours ſhall conteſt with ſuperiours in matters of any oppoſition, wherein the Dignity of Soueraignty ſhall ſuffer diminution, or the preſumption of homagers admit of augmentation: The Proteſtant alledging, that it abſolutely holdes in ſucceſſiue Monarchies, where the Subiect is bound patiently to tollerate the perſecution, rather then reſiſt the power of the Prince by way of Hoſtility: But in Prouinces that are not tyed to ſo ſtrict Obedience, there may be Appologies made, and many circumſtances produced to alledge the graunts of Princes, and confirmations of Priuiledges, with the Dignities of free Citties, euen againſt Emperors themſelues, as in the Confeſſion of *Auſburgh*: the manumitting of Townes, and the immunities of principallities, which either a Parliament hath conſented vnto, a Prince ratified, money redeemed, or time effected and brought to paſſe: And in this manner is all the newes of Europe toſſed betweene vs, yea banded vp and downe as Balles againſt the boards of a Tennis court, till the ſtuffing flye out of the leather, and the game is ended, except there be a freſh ſupply.

Notwithſtanding this diuiſion amongſt vs, there is but one Truth in the Variation of all manner of accidents, yea in this laſt buſines of *Tillies* defeat, which  
hath

hath comforted all honest hearts, there may be many circumstances, but the maine point is, the King of *Bohemia* hath preuayled, and for his welcome into the *Palatinate* found a better friend of Fortune (as wee prophanely abuse that Character) then he expected, but because I will not be too sodaine with you in this ioyfull tidings, giue me leaue not by way of digression, but by honest recollection of some former passages, to prepare and season your humours the better to entertaine that you desire, or if you be of a contrary humor, to admit of that you cannot preuent or disappoint.

I will meddle with nothing, that shall reuiue your memories with matters distastfull : For that, which the Papist calls the worst, is subiect to construction and disputation, and for the rest neuer was the time or the Aduersary, so powerfull and ouer daring, but there was interceptions and casting of bloekes in his fairest walkes and strongest courses of security. In the losse of *Prague*, the King was not altogether destituted and abandoned, but found a retiring place and friendly succors in *Holland*. In the reuolts of *Silesia* and *Moravia*, the Marques of *Teggenborse* made some stop of that inundation, and hath still and still beene faithfull and loyall to the generall Cause. In the bringing in of a strange Nation into *Hungary*, I meane the Spaniard into *Rab*, *Camora*, *Presburgh*, and the rest ; the Lords and Proceres brought in the Prince of *Transilvania*, which for any thing I see will not be so easily remoued or thrust out againe : In the mustring the Forces of *Austria*, and proceedings of the Emperour, I hope the Deaths of *Dampiers* and *Bucquoy*, pull'd him back by the slecue from running too fast to ouer presumption of  
pre-

preuayling : In bringing in *Spinola* into the *Palatinate*, our few English, and the Forces of the Princes, rebated the fury of their Tryumphs, and made a kinde of Circle, that those Spirits could come no further, then limitation : In the donation of the *Palatinate* to *Bavaria*, as a recompence of his seruice for taking of *Prague*, I finde no great cause of exaltation, for both he and *Tilley* are withstood, and peraduenture the Duke of *Saxony* himselfe repines at the matter, and may stand Newier for any thing the Emperour knowes, and then God knowes how the wheele of Fortune may be turned about, and a new face of alteration quickly vmaske it selfe, to the comfort of all honest hearted lookers on, and the dismay of such, as either wished the thriuing of the Emperour, or pittied the *Palatine* as a forlorne and forsaken man.

But now if I should demaund from whence comes Count *Mansfield*, who raised vp the Duke of *Brunswick*? who caused the Princes to remember themselves and their Honours? who put into the Emperors heart to send into *England* about a Peace? And in a worde who hath thrust so many Countries, and so much treasure into a Strangers hands, as you see by the proceedings in the Bishopricke of *Spres* and elsewhere, either you must answer with the Protestant, it is the providence of God to make *Ahab's* little Cloud powre downe shewes of Raine, to the refreshing the parched Land : or hang downe the head like a Bul-rush with the Papist, and cry out, that a bad cause doth sometimes thriue against expectation, and men are tryed in this world to prepare them to patience, and other endurances.

Notwithstanding all this, and that I have shew'd you, the *Bohemia* cause was neuer so desperate, but there appeared heat and light in the Imbers, to manifest there might yet a fire be made out of the smaller sparkes; there are certaine men will neuer beleecue any thing against their owne humors, or if they be brought to a kinde of yeelding to the truth, they will interpose distinction, Fortune, circumstances, desertion of friends, disorder of Souldiers, and such like, and therefore I will honestly proceed in the businesse of the *Palatinate* to this very houre, whereby you may see, that God made a hard, intemperate, and frostie Winter bring forth springing Flowers of comfort and prosperitie.

I will not intermeddle with the disposition of other Princes, or the resolutions of Government, either in affecting, or dis-affecting the cause: but come neerer vnto you, and say, that while the King of *Bohemia* lay at the *Hage*, many Treatises, Messages, and Counsells passed betweene the King of *Denmarke*, Himselfe, the Prince of *Orange*, the two Dukes of *Brunswicke*, the Duke of *Bulloigne*, the Princes of the *Vnion*, Count *Manssefeld*, the Prince of *Transilvania*, *Ieggendorff*, Generall *Vere*, and many more, who all resolued (by one meanes or other) to reintegrate the distressed honor of the King of *Bohemia*, or make him some recompence for the losses of his Countrey.

Whereupon, Count *Manssefeld* being the onely stirring Spirit in these glorious Designes, vnderstanding that the *Emperor* was capitulating with the *Hungarians* for a Truce, and had sent *Bauaria's* Duke to take possession of the *Palatinate*, and surprise *Heidelberg* it selfe, after the Prince of *Anhalt* was departed from the Ar-



my, betweene whom some emulation arose, of which I will not dispute, concluded with the Marquis of *Ieggendorff* to diuide the Souldiers, being then in *Moravia*, and follow *Banaria*, which way soeuer he went: This he did with that brauery and expedition, that he startled him from *Heidelberg*, draue them into the Bishop of *Spiers* Country, remoued the siege of *Franckendale*, visited *Mainheim*, where Sir *Horace Vere*, and most of the English lay, and supplied the wants of many places, which before were ouer-pressed with the burthen of feare & terror, of viter defeat and expugnation.

Then he made a martiall progresse through many Countries, and as *Cesar* was wont to write, *Veni, Vidi, vici*, he might well say, he came no where but they made some composition with him. For, like a Ball of Snow in frosty weather, by the often rowling, groweth bigger and bigger; so did his Armie increasc, and the Countries where he came, supplied their wants. Thus did he visite *Spiers*, *Wormes*, and all those Bishopricks: Thus came he into *Leopaldus* Countrey, and rooke many Townes, with *Elzas Sauren* it selfe. Thus proceeded he to *Mentz*, *Strasburgh*, and many Catholicke Citties, who redeemed their peace with great store of treasure. Thus did he visite *Lorraine*, and made a truce with the Duke for three yeares: And thus when he vnderstood of Monsieur *Tillies* crueltie, and threatening of *Heidelberg*, he returned toward the *Palatinate* againe, both to lay downe a cooling Card for his ostentation, and breath new comfort into the decayed estate of those places.

By this time, Aprill begins both with them and with vs, and Count *Manffeld* sends foure Regiments of Souldiers,



Souldiers into *Mainheim*, and the Townes adioyning, tarrying with the rest of his Army at *Germersheim*, and *Determieu*, spoyling *Bergausen*, *Dilsperg*, *Mandech*, *Mutterstat*, *Reinganhem*, *Manenheim*, and other places, where he quattered his Forces : then he proceeded to fortifie many Townes and Sconses, and put Garrisons into them ; for by this time he had taken in almost all the Bishopricke of *Spiers*, the strong Castle of *Magdenburg*, the townes of *Haggenaw*, *Landenburg*, *Steine*, and *Elfas*, all which he left sufficiently guarded, both to defend themselves against any enemy, and to command the Countrey to supply them with money and provision. But because his particular actions haue inuited you to the superuiling of many Pamphlets, I will speake no more of the same, but conclude, that by this time he heard of the King of *Bohemia's* comming to him, and so tarried for him at *Haggenaw*, and about *Mainhem*, and when he came in deed (as you shall heare hereafter) well-commend him with 18000. foote, and 6000. horse, the rest of his army possessing the Bishopricke of *Spiers*, and commanding other places in *Leopaldus* his Countrey ; and thus much for *Mansfeld*, before the King of *Bohemia* repayred into his distressed *Palatinate*. Now to *Brunswick*, and how he began and proceeded.

While the King and Queene of *Bohemia* lay at the *Hage*, and had certaine newes, that his mother was retired to *Wittenberg* both for her better safetie, and better accommodating : *Christian* Duke of *Brunswick*, and younger brother of that house came to present his service to the Queene, his neere kinsewoman, and was honorably welcommed of the Prince of *Orenge*, and

animated by the King of *Denmarke* himselfe, who seeing him forward, young, lustie, and valiant thought him a fit instrument to play his masters prise in these turbulent times, & crosse affaires, whereupon amongst them they supplied him with a small Armie and treasure, wherein and wherby hee had such fortunate successe, that the Bishop of *Collen*, a Prince Elector, was afraid of him, and at last compelled to send to *Bavaria*, and the Spanish Garrisons for succours, which was accordingly granted him: For *Bavaria* and his Generall *Tilly* playing the wantons with the poore Townes, and the trod-vpon vines of the Pallatinate, and taking advantage of Count *Manssfelds* remotenes, euen as farre as the borders of *Lorraine*, sent both horse and foote, yea *Tilly* once or twise went out in person to encounter with *Brunswick*, besides the Bishop obtained succours and commanders from *Wesell* and *Gulick*, and all to meeete with this youthfull servant of *Mars*, who in my conscience emulating Count *Manssfelds* glory, and desiring to imitate him in all vertuous actions, advanced himselfe the sooner, and the forewarder on the Martiall Theater, and as you haue likewise heard, prevailed in many skirmishes, and had the glory of as many victories. For he vexed the Countrey, came to *Pater-borne* and *Westphalia*, compounded with the Villages, expulsi'd the Bishop to some Castle of securitie, and had faire language euen of the Citty it selfe: thus increased hee to 1200 strong, possessed divers peeces of Ordnance, and fire workes, had sundrie supplies from *Bream*, and other Princes, was assured that the *Lantgraue* of *Hesse*, & the Princes of the *Union* would come to a new composition with Fortune  
for

for the recovery of their credits, and so resolved to goe forward for the King of *Bohemia's* designements, and did indeede doe many things worthy the honour of a better experienced Commander.

When the King of *Bohemia* saw the breaking out of this light from the thickning clouds of the former discomfiture; and apparent signes manifested vnto him of better hopes, but especially when hee vnderstood that the Emperour had sent Count *Swatzenbourg* into England about a treatie of peace, hee began to bestirre himselfe and indeede was afraid he might bee countermaunded in his great prosecutions; For his suspicion arose from these grounds,

First from the Princely disposition of the King his Father in law to peace, who studied nothing more then to avoid the effusion of blood, and keepe one even course of charitie, noblenesse, and correspondencie withall Princes.

Secondly, from a determination in England to send the Lord of *Belfast*, who had beene *Ireland's* Deputy, and a long well-deserving Souldier, into the *Palatinate*, about the rendition, or composition for the same, which though hee thought was no fit recompence for his losses and spoyles there, yet was it a gladnesse and a matter of consequence, because the sooner it was cleered of Enemies, the sooner it might recouer her pristinate flourishing and handsonnes, onely he feared least so great a benefite imparted by the King of England with the insupportable charges he had beene at before, and must be tied to now, would be a kinde of barre and procrastination of his other purposes, and finall resolutions.

Thirdly

Thirdly, From the nature and manner of the *Emperors* Embassie, with the attraction of the person to win his purpose, (for what euer the *Papists* say, the King of *Bohemia* desired no peace, but still thought vpon and proiected the recovery of his honor.) Now *Swatzenbourg* was a comely, Courtly Gentleman, of a good presence, and habituall vertues, to effectuate any businesse, hauing made a kind of composition to goe into *England* at his owne charge, and performe this seruice by way of gratuitie, and recompence to his imperiall Maiestie, for his procuring him a wife, which belike both pleased his affection, and aduanced his estate.

Fourthly, From a new assurance of the discontentments of *Praque*, who desired once againe to see him at the head of some sufficient troupes, and to make him recompence for their former desertion.

Fifthly, from the strength of his own friends, who were now able to muster an Army, greater then any in *Christendom*, & therefore why shuld a peace countermand his forwardnes, & pul him back in the race to a new glory.

Sixtly, From the *Emperors* weake preparations; for there were few Forces raised, and lesse money in a readines: Besides, the Army out of *Italy*, and the treasure from *Spaine* failed in the *Valroline*, and amongst the *Swiss*, whereby *Leopaldus* was much discontented, and discountenanced; yea, out of hope to recouer his losses in his Country, and so had cause to complaine, but no meanes of redresse.

Seuenthly, From the repinings of the Duke of *Saxony*, who had disputed the matter with a messenger from the *Emperor*, about the donation of the *Palatinate* from the heires of the King of *Bohemia* to a stranger, which  
must

must needs breed an innouation among the Prouinces: For neither was the *Emperor* to challenge the Empire as hereditary to *Austria*, nor to inflict the children of any Prince with such a punishment, for the Fathers offence, be it treason, or what you will.

Eightly, Last of all, from the intermixture of Religions, which now made him more zealous to expell *Idolatry*, and superstition out of his *Palatinate*, and take pittie on the teares of so many thousand Protestants, who euery where began to complaine of the crueltie of the Bishops, and the tyranny of the Iesuits that thundered out nothing but warre, and reuenge, blood and death, fire and spoile, hell & damnation against them.

All which things considered, hee thought it high time to come to prevention, and approach neerer and neerer to some publick practise of anticipation, least the mischeife should grow incurable, and the vexation remediless: This as you haue heard made him hazard his person, and expose his Fortunes to a wonderfull and dangerous iourney: For in the first weeke of Aprill (some will haue it on a Sunday,) hee resolved to retire privately from the *Hage*, and sent Sir *Francis Netherfall* to *Dort*, to provide him a ship, but not discover the busines: so with onely 10, persons disguised, and a small Cabinet of Iewels, hee embarked himselfe, and landed at *Callice*, from whence he tooke wagon for *Amiens*, where some will haue him discouraged, insomuch that the Governour taken with his noble and heroick demeanour, offered him his service, and resolved to entertaine him according to his dignitie, and worth, but it should seeme, hee refused all cceremonie: for he onely requested taciturnity, and so  
went

went forward on his iourney: but whether it hapned in this particular, or no, it matters not, sure I am, hee went safe from *Amiens*, and as some will haue it, hired two wagons through the wood, and a *Provoost Marshall* to accompany him, hauing good Petronels and other weapons amongst them, in which manner they came to *Sedan*, not yet discovered: but when the Duke of *Bolloigne*, who being very old kept his Pallace here vnderstood of his accessse, and by former letters was aduertised of his intent, and purpose, hee rose to meete him and in such a fashion, that it was quickly noysed ouer the Countrey, shhat an escape he had made: but notwithstanding his great entertainment heere, he determined not to tarry, nor did the Duke thinke it convenient, that rumor should any way prepare his Enemies for his interception, so within a day or two hee provided a sufficient convoy for him: and he came before Easter first to *Landaw*, secondly to *Germshen*, thirdly, to *Haggenaw*, and last of all to *Mainhem*.

Now you must consider, that a little before his accessse, Count *Mansfeild*: the *Margraue of Turso*, Generall *Vere*, and Colonell *Overtrout*, had berne in counsell at *Mainhem* about two houres, which dissolued, they returned to their quarters, and Count *Mansfeild* prepared an Armie to goe meete the King of *Bohemia*, which was not, nor could be so couertly done, but the Duke of *Bavaria*, and *Tilley* had notice of the same, who newly returned from being fleshed with the blood of innocents, as sparing neither man, woman, nor child, in certain villages betweene *Heidelberg* & *Mainhem*, in which iollitie they attempted to set vpon the Reare of Count *Mansfeilds* Army, already on foote for some enterprife, and



and defeated some of his Foot & some of his Waggon; For when he vnderstood that *Mansfield* had made a long march and was remote from the place, and knew the Garrisons of *Franckendale* and *Mainhem*, safe from issuing out, or making any Sallies, he tooke the advantage, and set vpon the stragling Company, and so in a iollity returned to his Quarter.

By this time is the King welcommed to the Army, or as some haue it, returned with the same, which went to meet him: and so came to *Mainhem*, where a whole day was spent in Ceremony, and obseruation toward him, inso-much that some will haue reciprocall teares, & passionate imbraces betweene him and Sir *Horace Vere*; yea not an *English* man passed without shaking by the hand, & Princely thankfulness: the extacy betweene *Mansfield* & him had her determination the day before, and to adde to the ioy of this welcome, the people brought in their presents, and euen from *Strasburgh*, and *Bazell*, the Riuers were filled with Boates, who came downe on heapes to see their Prince, and shew their Duty, so that whereas before Mutton, Butter, and good accates seldome fell to the Generals share: the common Soldier now renued his acquaintance euen with Pullen, Fowle, Fish, and Pastery, yea many a dainty dish.

Well, time addes a period to all thinges, and their affaires put them in minde of other busines: For you must consider, that both *Gonzales Cordua* and the Spaniards, and *Bauaria* and *Tilley* with their Colonels, and Captaines, vnderstand of all this, and demeaned themselves like vndanted Souldiers for all the alteration: *Gonzales* and his Spaniards lying in *Openheim*, *Crusnach*, and other places, kept their former reposednes, and neuer shewed a motiue of



distemperature, or any passion for the newes : But per-  
 a luenture stood vpon a Guard of better circumspection;  
 and strengthened their Watches with ouerlooking the  
 Fortifications : *Tilley* was brauer then euer, mustring  
 his Forces, drawing out his Army, and increasing it  
 with *Baharia's* new supply : For you must consider, that  
 not two dayes before the King of *Bohemia's* arriual, the  
 Emperour had sent a Messenger to Count *Mansfield* a-  
 bout the cessation of Armes, and certaine other Propo-  
 sitions concerning the good of Christendome, and pa-  
 cification of the present troubles, who quickly returned  
 answer, that hee was now but a second person, and must  
 yeeld to a higher Soueraignty, for the King of *Bohemia*  
 was come in person into the Field ; neither was this  
 Answer pleasing to the Emperour nor the Title, yet for  
 the time making a Vertue of patience, he depended on a  
 better satisfaction : and sent such Forces as he could into  
 the *Palatinate*, with whom *Tilley* projected great matters.

All this while Count *Mansfield* lyes in wayte for re-  
 uenge, and so leauing the King to ouerlooke the Fortifi-  
 cations of *Mainhem*, & *Frankendale* : where he was made  
 acquainted with the seuerall accidents and losses, which  
 happened in the siege of *Frankendale* : He takes an op-  
 portunity of *Tilley's* brauery, and acquaints the King  
 with his purpose, who thereupon brauely resolueth to  
 goe in person into the Field. But concerning that,  
 time shall discouer more ? It is now sufficient, and suffici-  
 ently well, that vnderstanding, that *Tilley* was lodged  
 within a Village not farre from the Towne, wherein he  
 had left the memories of his Cruelty, and within foure  
 Leagues of *Heidelburgh*, he layde an Ambuscado of 2000.  
 Horse and Foote to entrap him. For as I said, he recided  
 a little

a little remote from the mayne body of his Army, hauing onely two Regiments with him, being 3000. and at this time was somewhat carelesse, and lesse thought of a Skirmish, because he imagined the Enemy would bee delayned from fighting, as busied in Welcomming the Prince, whereupon Count *Mansfield* likewise apprehending as much, and desiring of all other thinges to drawe him in person into the Field, came toward him with 600. Shot, and Pikes, and some few Horse, who seemed rather to braue him, then intended to Fight with him, and because hee should be the better induced to come neare the Ambuscado: Count *Mansfield* retired to the head of these obscure Troopes, and sheltred himselfe vndiscovered: the rest that were to Skirmish indeed, made onely shew, as if they had beene but Forragers, & came of purpose to get prouision for the Army, but now being so neare the Enemy the Pikes made a stand, and the Shot began a Skirmish, the Horse wheeling about to drawe them to better ground, then the Valley they were lodged in, and played their partes so well, that *Tilley* would not be so affronted, but resolved to the Encounter, if they had beene as many more.

Thus he drew forth himselfe, and his Captaines drew forth the rest, so that with 800. horse and somewhat more then 3000. foot, he gaue the Alarum to the Villages, that a fight was begun: but ere his maine Army could prepare it selfe, or Bauaria haue notice of the accident, the fight was begun, and Count *Mansfield* with 2000. horse, and 500. Muskatieres presently enclosed them, and as presently disfranked them all: For what with the suddainnesse of the businesse, and the feare of a greater Army, or the apprehension, that the King might be there in person, or

the apparant fury of Count *Mansfields* charge, who was questionlesse exasperated against them: or the willingness of the Souldier to be reuenged, who both remembered their owne wrongs, and his cruelty against the Peasants: there presently followed a lamentable slaughter: for the horse were rowted, and thronged so fast one vpon another, that they lay slaine by heapes: the foote (as all Souldiers know) once displaced, fell vnder the rage of the horse, yea were subiect to the foot, that kept their ranks, and came vpon them with violence: the shot had also a share in the execution, as they had afterwards in the spoile, *Tilly* himselfe fled, as peraduenture being better horsed, better breathed, and more cautelous, as apprehending the danger, and being more afraid to come within the danger of Captiuitie: but whether he were hurt or no, is vncertaine.

But now you must know, that the greatest cause of this discomfiture, came through *Tillies* owne hastinesse, who was so hot vpon these few Muskaticers, that he brake with his horse through his owne Pikes, who stood in their open order to giue him passage, and could not come in to forme and fashon againe, till certain Captaines of *Mansfields* horse espied the aduantage, and set vpon them at the first, as soone as the ambush brake out, and before they could rally themselves together.

After the slaughter, which was reckoned very neere 2500. followed the spoile, many colours were taken, great store of Armes were shared, diuers prisoners reserued, all the cariages diuided, and many horse left their Riders behind them on the ground.

To this you may adde, that while the Souldiers in Garrison drew themselves out to second their fellowes, the  
Peasants

Pesants of the places tooke aduantage of the few number, which remained, and cut their throats, whereby they suppose as much harme was done this way, as the other, and both wayes as is thought irrecoverable. I make no question of the Boonfires at Heidleberg, and prayers euery where. For this cause is generally so well reputed of, that without disputation of the iustification of the warre, a world of friends come flocking in to the King, and in England the matter is so well affected, that both good and bad wish well vnto the Queene: yea, the young Princes, who were neuer scene amongst vs, are pittied of all sorts, to be deprived of their Fathers inheritance, and disinherited by the malignity of time, and the ouer-sight (as the papist will haue it) of their Father. But of that no more. It is sufficient now to see the people glad, and heare their tongues eccho out their hearts wishes, and all for the prosperity of the Palatinate, wherein I shall not be beleeued, if I tell you the friends which are raised, the helps promised, the prayers made, the contribution prepared, and the meanes discovered for the restauration. For the Duke of Wittenberg is ready, and hath diuers forces mustered, which the Emperour repines at, and goeth about to intercept: but because the Kings Mother is in his Court, and that there may be better vse of them in his Countrey, to defend the same, and be in a readinesse at more neede. It hath beene agreed vpon by a Counsell of Warre, that he shall detaine them there, and stand the better vpon the Guard of opposition, if the Emperour enforce him, or as he hath done, command him to attend Bauaria, or whom he shall appoint.

The Marquesse of Baden hath also sent word, that his Army is 10000. and longs to ioyne with Count *Mans-*

field, but especially to see the King of Bohemia, whose case according to the fortune of great persons in aduersity, is now much lamented, considering it might haue beene a temptation to haue ouercome any of them all, who euer reputed Bohemia subiect to election, and the choise of the Lords, and as for the King, hee came not in with an Army, nor projected to fortifie his owne Countrey: but tooke an honorable retinue with him, and would not out of suspition giue the Emperour cause of ieaousie, that either his owne ambition hastned him to the dignity, or any pollicy or bribery had wrought the Lords and Electors vnder-hand to preferre him before another.

The Duke of Brunswick is great with the birth of some braue action in his behalfe, and longs for the deliuiery, but is aduised to remaine, where hee doth, and send to the Lantzgrau of Hefs for his forces, that he may both prosecute the Bishop of Cullen: and attend *Saxony*, to know what he will doe either in Silesia or Bohemia: For now is the time of the busines, and of the yeere, so that if he hold his peace at this time, he may for euer hereafter be silent. To talke of the elder Brunswick, or the Marquesse of Brandenburg, were onely to fill vp a Catalogue with names without actions: For their Countries are so remote, that they may doe more good with their purses, then their persons, wherein I make no question they will be indulgent, and considering so many motiues of assistance, I resolve my selfe the disbursing of treasure shall not be a wall of separation betweene the Kings cause, and their care, and leave them to the due examination of the matter, which shall as much enlarge their owne honour, as augment his dignity.

These are the greater circles, which moue in this Sphere  
of

of turbulency, concerning the businesse of Europe, and the difficulties of Warre, which as it is begun, so in plaine termes cannot end without effusion of blood, and raising vp of stormes; nay, I am afraide, that as the Sea exagitated remains stormy, and full of high billowes after the winde is laid, so will it fall to Europes share: let more contentions be pacified, when they can, the heires of these Princes, and the seedes of discention may remember former vnkindnesse, and sprout vp againe, as the ground is either nourished or manured, except (which is heere not to be spoken of) the causes of the Warre, and occasion of the grieuances might be either stifled in their infancie, or digged vp in their full growth, and firme flourishing, root and all.

To conclude in a word, this defeat of Monsieur Tillie was the 12. or 14. of April. They purpose to haue 2. armies made of these forces, the 1. for *Banaria*, the other for *Bohemia*. They will haue the King to admit of no peace, & yet submit to the Maiestie of England. And they will haue an absolute expulsion of the Iesuites, wheresocuer they come, and punishment of the Catholick Priests, that haue stored their inuectiues with vnciuill termes, and odious defamation.

*FINIS.*



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To conclude in a word, this defeat of Monsieur *Tillie* was the 12. or 14. of April. They purpose to haue 2. armies made of these forces, the 1. for *Bawaria*, the other for *Bohemia*. They will haue the King to admit of no peace, & yet submit to the Maiestie of England. And they will haue an absolute expulsion of the Iesuites, wheresocuer they come, and punishment of the Catholick Priests, that haue stored their inuectiues with vnciuill termes, and odious defamation.

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